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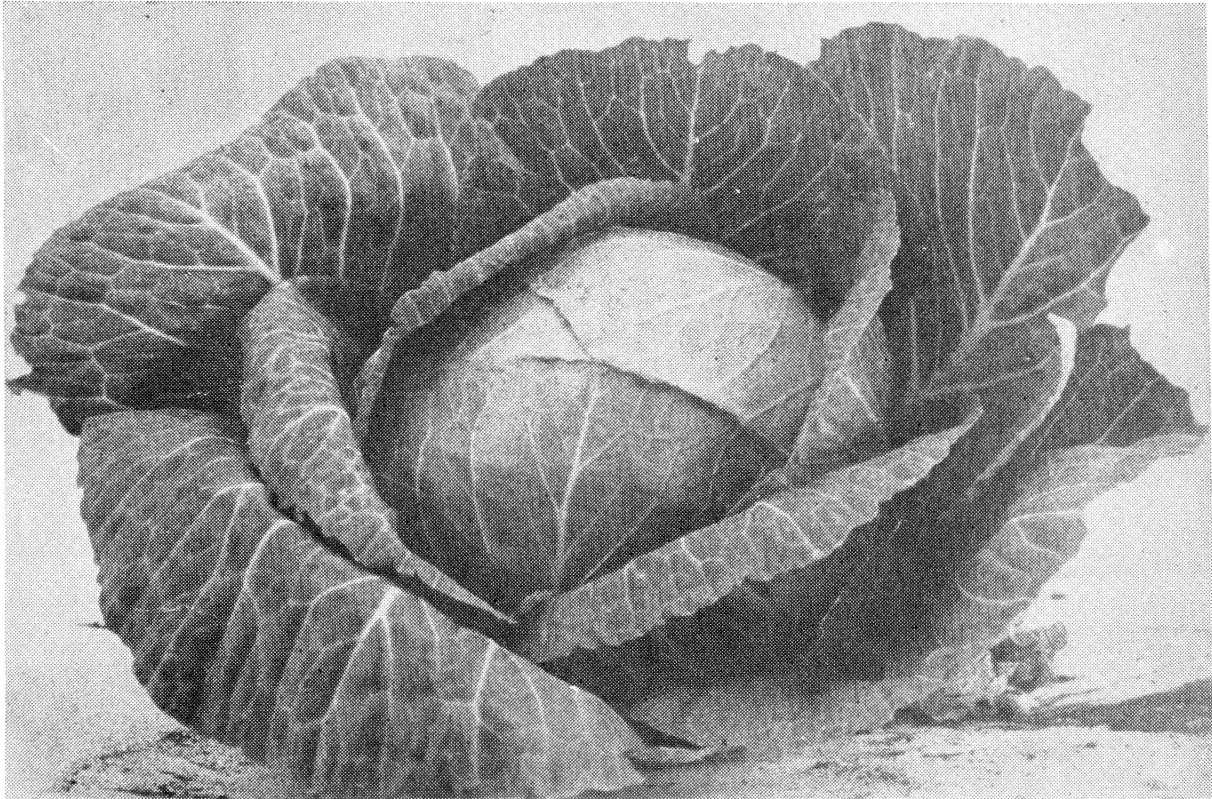
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Cortland, N. Y.  
Permit No. 141

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR  
**REED  
BROS.**  
**1945**

CORTLAND, N. Y., PHONE 498-J



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**R. D.**

Return Postage Guaranteed

# *To our Friends*

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All of us have been asked to increase food production. This can be done by the combination of good cultural methods and the use of high quality seeds.

Today the quality of so many things is inferior; nevertheless we have still been able to maintain the high standard for the seeds which we offer to you for 1945.

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**INSIST ON THE GENUINE  
REED BROS. SEEDS**

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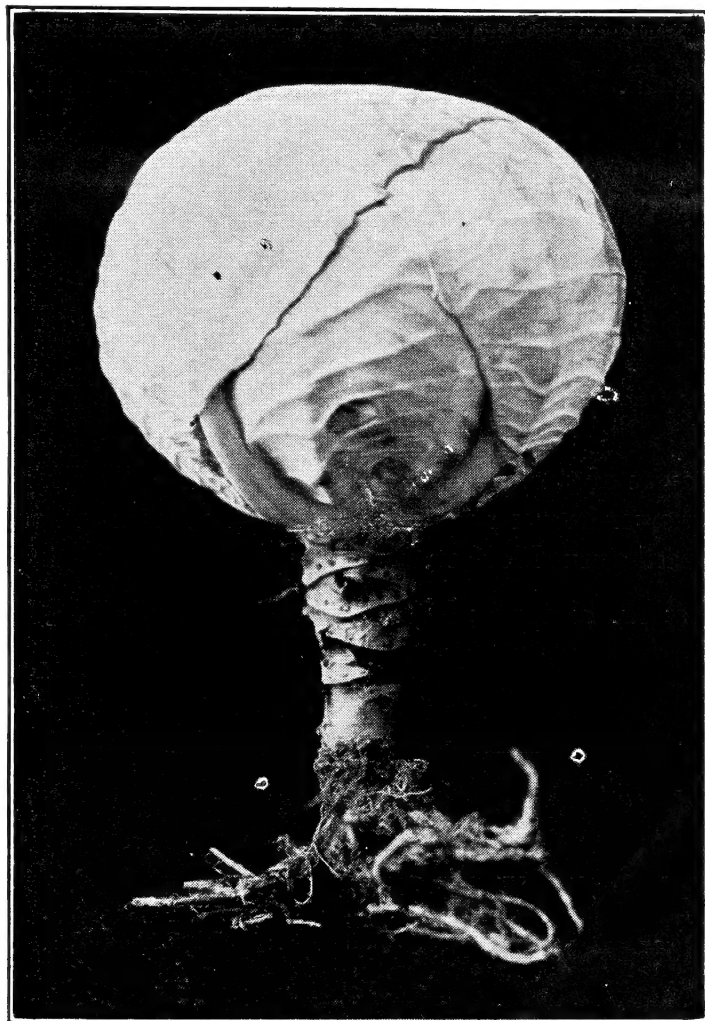
**The Only Bargain in Seeds is  
QUALITY**

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# REED'S IMPROVED DANISH No.22

HOT WATER TREATED—NORTHERN GROWN



## VERY SOLID HEAD

Reed Bros. Improved Danish No. 22 has a very solid, compact head. This feature makes it a very desirable cabbage, not only for the storehouse but also for every other market. For a number of years this remarkable strain has been selected only from mature heads, thus assuring a uniform type of cabbage. It has a very short stem and abundant foliage.

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## HEAVY YIELDING

This popular variety is a very free grower and will stand liberal amounts of fertilizer. It should be spaced closer than common strains of Danish to insure medium sized heads. This gives added tonnage per acre. When a slow growing strain of Danish is used, more field space is required. Hence the return from your cabbage is more when you use the above Danish.

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## EXCELLENT LEAF LAP

To insure freedom from bursting, we select those heads which have an excellent leaf lap such as you notice on the head above: This greatly strengthens the top of the head and allows the head to gain their full weight. This greatly increases the return per acre.

**Price**—Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$2.25;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$4.00; 1 lb. \$8.00. Postpaid.

**Reed Bros. Superior Danish**—Supply Exhausted.



# PENN STATE BALLHEAD

The true stock for this strain was secured direct from the Pennsylvania State College and therefore is second generation seed. The type of head is flatter than our own special strains and consequently the yields would not be quite as great. However it is a good strain.

**Price**—pkt. 10 cents; oz. 60 cents;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$2.00;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$7.00.

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## GLORY

We offer a small amount of the commercial strain "Glory." This is not our own strain but was grown by a reliable grower in the northwest. It is a good kraut cabbage and a good yielder. It will outyield late Copenhagen Market.

**Price:** pkt. 10 cents; oz. 40 cents;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.50;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$2.75; 1 lb. \$5.50.

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## YELLOWS RESISTANT STRAINS

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### MARION MARKET

This is the very popular Yellows Resistant variety. It matures in about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  months, and is especially adapted for early fall shipments. It is used successfully for kraut.

**Price**—1 lb. \$6.00;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$3.00;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.75; 1 oz. 50c; pkt. 10c. Postpaid.

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## WISCONSIN ALL SEASONS

This is one of the most suitable varieties to grow for Kraut. It is very uniform, highly resistant and stands heavy fertilization—An all around good cabbage.

**Price**—1 lb. \$5.90;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$2.95;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.75; oz. 50c; pkt. 10c.

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## WISCONSIN HOLLANDER NO. 8

This strain is a good Danish type, highly resistant and a good yielder. It can be held for storage if so desired.

**Price**—\$7.00 per lb; \$3.50 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.; \$2.00 per  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.; 60c per oz.; 10c per pkt.

# NEW EARLY CORTLAND

**HOT WATER TREATED—NORTHERN GROWN**

This strain was developed to meet the growing demand for a cabbage for kraut and early shipping. It has a very deep round head, and is nearly as free from bursting as our Glory. The season is just after Copenhagen or at a time when the kraut men pay most for cabbage to use for early kraut.

Extensive trials in the large kraut area last season met with praise from every grower and all who saw it. With thick spacing 3 to 5 lb. heads may be produced, but wide wide spacing plenty of 10 pounders will result. Heads are very uniform.

We highly recommend this strain and believe it will outyield anything coming before Glory.



**NOTE EXCEPTIONAL UNIFORMITY**

Supply exhausted.

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## COPENHAGEN MARKET

**HOT WATER TREATED—NORTHERN GROWN**

An old standard variety. This very popular fall Cabbage is used extensively for early fall shipping and kraut. It is also well adapted for the market gardener and roadside stands.

It matures a little ahead of Glory. Heads may be cut any time they attain suitable size. They are nearly round and very solid. The quality is excellent for any use. Plants are a rapid grower, especially if well supplied with nitrogen. With thick setting, good fertilization and letting the crop come to maturity, 20 to 25 tons per acre are not uncommon. From Maine to Florida, this strain is getting its reputation for yield as well as freedom from bursting.

**Price**—1 lb. \$5.00;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$2.50;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.50; oz. 40c; pkt. 10c. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.

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## EARLY GOLDEN ACRE

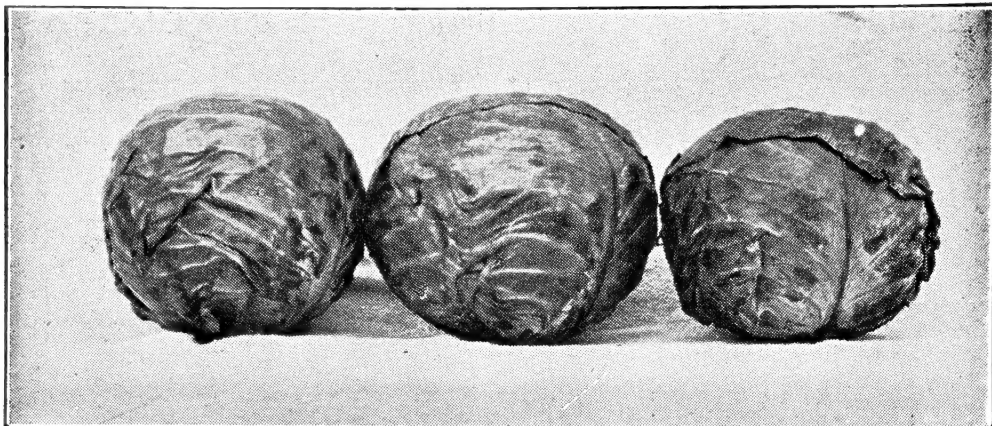
This valuable variety is gaining in popularity. It is a very early maturing cabbage selection and was developed to meet a demand for a cabbage coming between Copenhagen Market and Early Jersey Wakefield.

The first heads should be ready in 70-75 days or about ten days before Copenhagen Market. Shape of head and habit of growth are similar to it. Thick setting will give a heavy tonnage per acre.

**Price**—Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.50;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$2.50; 1 lb. \$5.00. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.

# REED BROTHERS RED DANISH

NEW SEED—HOT WATER TREATED—NORTHERN GROWN



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Reed Bros. Red Danish  
Heavy yielding  
New Deeper Color  
Fine keeping qualities

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The cut shows the actual type of head. One very desirable feature about our RED is that it seems practically immune to leaf blight or tip burn.

Every plant given a normal chance will produce a market head.

There are very few strains of Red which will produce over two heads from three plants.

15 to 20 tons are not excessive yields for this strain.

The color is uniformly dark and extends clear through. Even the roots on many plants are red.

It is very free from bursting and will stand liberal fertilization. If your fertilization is only moderate space the plants a little farther apart. 3 ft. x 24 in. is about standard. Season is about the same as our Danish.

A little diversification is not a bad plan with cabbage growing. Try a few Reds.

**Price**—Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$2.75;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$5.00. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.

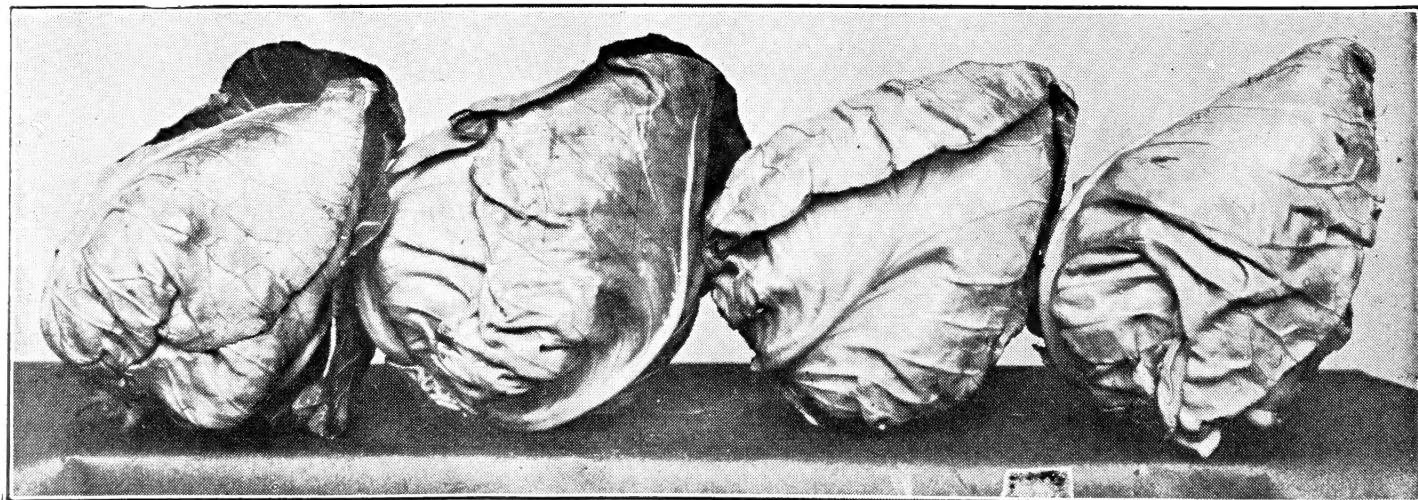
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## EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

NORTH AMERICAN GROWN—TREATED SEED

The Standard of Excellence. This is one of the earliest, satisfactory strains of Cabbage. Our crop of American grown seed is the very best obtainable.

**Price**—Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$4.00. Postpaid.



As uniform as peas in a pod



# CABBAGE CULTURE

We are so frequently asked about our methods of cabbage culture we have decided to print the following general suggestions:

## AMOUNT OF SEED TO USE PER ACRE

This question is asked more than any other about the crop. We have given it careful study and for many years have advised  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. for each acre to be set.

This may be a little excess, but some years, insects and weather conditions reduce the stand, so we believe it not wise to use less. The most important thing is to have plants enough so as to have "First Pick", as these plants always produce the largest yields.

So many replies, "Thank you for your advice" have come to us that we are very sure our rule is correct. Should you have a few extra, put up a sign, "Cabbage plants for Sale" and one year with another you will sell enough to more than pay for your seed.

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## SOILS ADAPTED TO CABBAGE

Cabbage thrives upon almost any soil that is reasonably dry. Those of the gravel nature are apt to lack moisture in a dry season. Low lands which flood are pretty sure to contain the slime mold disease, "club root", and should not be used for cabbage or cabbage plants. A great many growers prefer sod ground, but the crop may be grown upon land which was used for other crops than cabbage or one belonging to that family the year previous. Usually such land will need a little more liberal supply of fertilizer.

Allowing stock to roam over the farm is a poor policy if cabbage growing is expected to be followed. Animals easily scatter diseased manure and track diseased dirt to new fields. No soil should be used for plant growing, or the crop, oftener than once in 5 or 6 years without testing.

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## The Seed Bed

### LOCATION, FERTILIZING AND SOWING

The greatest tonnage is secured by sowing the seed and setting the plants EARLY. For Central New York this would make the seed sowing the fore part of May and setting about the middle of June. Cabbage for storage can be set June 20th to July 1st in New York State.

Locating the seed bed where it is exposed to the WEST or NORTH wind is advised in controlling the cabbage maggot and flea beetle, as early insects hover in warm spots and shun cold locations. Avoid ground containing mustard, old gardens or rich spots around the buildings.

DO NOT put the crop or seed bed upon the same ground oftener than once in six years, else club root is liable to develop. **Club root is not carried on the seed.** Do not use manure from stock eating cabbage or cabbage leaves. Plowing or dragging a seed bed with tools which have just been used on an old cabbage field is apt to spread disease.

For a seed bed sown broadcast, use 3,000 sq. ft. of ground per lb. of seed. Apply to this spot 100 lbs. of some complete fertilizer, such as 5-10-5. Broadcast the fertilizer and drag it in. Avoid the excessive use of fertilizer, especially nitrogen. Sow the seed shallow, doing the work only when the ground is dry. Seed sown in rows can be treated for the cabbage maggots. 25 to 30 seeds per foot, is about right.

Don't sow your seed too quickly. Plants growing too slow about June 1st, may be hastened by scattering on a little nitrate of soda. Five lbs. for every 3,000 sq. ft. is about right. Apply just as it starts to rain if possible.

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## CONTROLLING THE CABBAGE MAGGOT

This pest is quite successfully kept in check by sowing Calomel with the seed or treating the young plants very early in their growth with several applications of corrosive sublimate solution. For detailed instructions ask for bulletin from the N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Department of Entomology, Ithaca, N. Y., "Control of the Cabbage Maggot."

## CABBAGE CULTURE—Continued

### CABBAGE WORMS

Rotenone Dust (or a 25%-75% mixture of lead arsenate and lime) will give good control. Use our hand duster or a power outfit for large acreages.

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### PLANT LICE

Where only scattered plants are affected use a dust gun loaded with nicotine dust. Invert a bushel basket over the plant and through a small hole in the bottom give a couple of puffs of dust. Leave the basket on a few seconds and all lice will be killed. For large areas use a power outfit with an apron. New dusts have lately been developed containing elements to kill plant lice and also stomach poisons for worms. Get in touch with your State College or Farm Bureau.

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### FERTILIZATION OF THE CROP

For average land use 12 to 15 tons manure per acre, and 700 lbs. of 0-10-8 fertilizer. If no manure is at hand, or land is low in fertility, use liberal amount of complete fertilizer. Fertilizer may be sowed broadcast or in bands each side of row.

Fertilization is one of the important things in cabbage culture, as the **texture, shape and size of heads** in a strain can be greatly changed by the lack or over-supply of fertilizer. Usually the hill lands or knolls in a field will need more fertilizer and one higher in nitrogen than the flat or valley lands. We doubt the advisability of using much nitrogen on the richer lowlands or where clover or alfalfa sod is used for cabbage. For farms where potash has not been used generally, a little should be added to the cabbage fertilizer to round out the crop and help prevent tip burn (leaf blight).

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### FIELD PREPARATION VERY IMPORTANT

Fall or early spring plowing is always desirable, then **AS SOON AS THE GROUND IS FIT IN THE SPRING, DRAG IT OVER.** Keep dragging once a week until setting time and you will conserve all the early spring moisture, also germinate and kill most of the weeds in your soil. **DON'T** plow, drag, or set cabbage when the ground is too wet.

Late setting, late fitting and improper fertilization always spell poor crops.

Growing 20 to 30 tons of cabbage per acre means a plant growth of 30 to 40 tons. Remember no plant can take from the soil for its growth what is not there to take.

### SETTING

**Size of Heads.** This is becoming **VERY IMPORTANT.** In many sections dealers are paying \$2.00 per ton more for heads of proper size. The grower can govern the size of heads almost entirely by **TIME OF SETTING, PROPER SPACING, PROPER FERTILIZATION AND MOISTURE CONTROL.**

Our strains of Danish are free growers and will stand a little thicker setting. This gives **ENORMOUS YIELDS.** We prefer setting in rows both ways. If our ground is well fertilized and the plants are ready early, we space the rows 30 inches apart one way by 20 inches the other. This uses about 10,600 plants per acre. One setting early on rich, well fertilized bottom land might space 30 inches by 18, using about 11,500 plants per acre. For conditions not as favorable, rows may be 3 ft. by 20 inches, using about 8,700 plants per acre or 3 ft. by 24 inches, using about 7,200. Gravel soil requires wider spacing of plants, more fertilizer and better moisture control.

Our setting dates in Central New York are from June 10th to 20th. July set Danish seldom makes very heavy yields. However, if one has taken pains to fit his ground and weather conditions furnish sufficient moisture, good crops may result. Early setting brings a crop to its fullest maturity, but where cabbage is intended for storage those not too ripe are just as desirable. Unusually thick setting retards maturity somewhat.

**The market demands a medium sized head, 3 to 6 pounds. Please the trade and it will patronize you.**

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### CULTIVATION

Shallow cultivation is most desirable. When the leaves are large, choose the heat of the day to prevent breaking them. Use a walking cultivator with hoe steels for rear teeth, which extends horizontally under the leaves. Continue cultivation until weeds are controlled. Do not cultivate deep as it will injure the roots and dry out the soil.

# REED'S HARDY RED CLOVER



It's just bound to come up and blossom

## GENUINE OLD FASHIONED TWO CUTTING MEDIUM RED CLOVER

### BUY ONLY—ADAPTED—SEED

In describing to you what makes a hardy strain of Red Clover we can do no better than quote from a bulletin by Dr. Wiggins, of the New York State College of Agriculture, which says: "If red clover is grown in a region of severe winters with little snow and with much thawing and freezing in the spring, only hardy plants will survive, and if seed is grown from such plants year after year a strain resistant to such conditions will develop. Seed produced under less severe conditions should be used only when better adapted seed is not available. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of knowing the origin of seed used in the production of red clover." **This is the exact condition under which our seed is grown.**

Seed having been grown for many years in Canada or one of the Canadian border states should be adapted to our use. Dr. Wiggins rates clover grown in Michigan 100% winter hardy for New York. Seed from the corn belt of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa or the state of Oregon is not too well adapted to stand our rugged climate. Their soil is too rich and they are too far south; but these are just the states from which clover seed has been obtained in years past. Most so called Northern grown seed comes from these states and is poorly adapted to the north-east.

### YOUR LEGUME IS THE MOST IMPORTANT CROP ON YOUR FARM

Write and ask Dr. R. G. Wiggins or Prof. H. B. Hartwig of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., if the clover seed we list is not the kind you should sow. It is cheaper this year than most ordinary kinds. Less of our seed is needed to get a stand.

**Price**—\$27.50 per 60 lb. bu.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bu. \$14.00; 1 pk. \$7.25.

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## ALSIKE CLOVER

**REED BROS.' ALSIKE CLOVER** comes from the same source as our Red Clover and Hardy Alfalfa. Therefore it is acclimated to your conditions. Purity 99% or better. This is excellent seed. Why buy weeds in your grass seed? Most of us have enough without planting them.

**Price**—\$25.50 per bu.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bu. \$13.00; 1 pk. \$6.75.

Orders booked subject to Prior Sale.

## LADINO CLOVER

A wonderful new perennial white clover. Sow only one lb. per acre in your seeding mixture. It makes fine hay and after feed. Excellent for pastures.

**Price**—\$2.75 per lb.

# Canadian Variegated Alfalfa

## Genuine Canadian Grown Seed—Fine Quality

This is a natural cross between Grimm and hardy acclimated strains in Canada. A very thrifty grower and fully adapted to our northeast conditions.

## HARDY SEED SCARCE

The supply of good adapted alfalfa seed is very limited. This, coupled with the fact that practically no seed was carried over, has resulted in a serious shortage. We will not go so far as to say there will be no seed in the spring, but supplies of good adapted seed are limited and a great deal of unadapted seed will have to be used.

A serious effort is being made to obtain as much seed as possible from Canada but so far nothing has developed. If seed is released by the Canadian Government for U. S. consumption, we will have some to offer; but the prospects are not too bright.

## GRIMM ALFALFA

### U. S. VERIFIED-ORIGIN—GOVERNMENT SEALED—NORTHERN GROWN

#### State tested for purity and germination

**Grimm Alfalfa** has long been accepted as one of the hardiest and best varieties to grow. It is produced in the same locality as our **HARDY RED CLOVER**, which the N. Y. State College rates 100% for New York State. This seed is carefully cleaned and recleaned by the most modern cleaning apparatus available until it tests very near 100% purity. It comes to you in sealed sacks with the origin verified by the government.

## Use FULLY ACCLIMATED Seed

Seed produced in the cold of Montana, Idaho or the Dakotas may be Northern grown seed, but it is not fully acclimated to New York and other northeastern states. Their winters may be cold, but the climate is drier, and apparently zero in Michigan, with its dampness is worse on legumes than 40 below in the drier area. Hence it naturally follows that a strain of alfalfa which has been grown in Michigan for many years will be much more vigorous and hardy than a strain grown in these other SO-CALLED hardy seed producing states.

Most of this hardy strain is being used for seed stock to re-establish meadows; and consequently little or no seed will be available.

## TIMOTHY

**Fancy**—99.80% Purity. THE BEST OBTAINABLE. **Price**—\$5.75 per bu. 45 lbs.; 1 pk. \$1.60. FREIGHT PAID—100 lbs. or more.

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## INNOCULATION

It pays big dividends to inoculate your clover, alfalfa and soy beans. It's just like feeding your cows grain to produce more milk. Inoculating helps the plants to take nitrogen from the air and put it into the soil. Be sure you order it with your seed and state the kind of seed.

**Prices**—Clover or alfalfa. Bu. size 50c. Soy beans, 2 bu. size 30c.

## RED TOP

Many seed mixtures contain Red Top. We have a supply of very excellent seed.

**Price**—30 cents per lb.

## CORNELL PASTURE MIXTURES

We will make up a stock of both special and general purpose pasture mixtures. Write for prices.



# ITHACAN OATS

**THE ITHACAN** is a very heavy yielding, thin-shucked variety with plump white kernels. The plant stools freely; maturing in mid-season. It is a tree or branching oat with good stiff straw of medium height, standing up well. Year after year the average weight is 40 lbs. or better per measured bushel. Originated and recommended by Cornell. When shucked 100 lbs. will give about 70 lbs. of clear meats. The average strains run from 60 to 65 lbs. Better adapted for rich soils than Lenroc. All grown personally by us. We have no mustard.

**Price**—Recleaned Seed. \$1.60 per bu.—bags free. f. o. b. Cortland, N. Y.



1944 YIELD WAS BETTER THAN 70 BU. PER ACRE

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## ALPHA BARLEY

This is one of the very best grains to use as a nurse crop for either clover or alfalfa as it does not require so much moisture for heavy straw development. It has a good stiff straw, and will not smother out young seeding. A better catch of seeding usually results on land cropped heavily, as is the case with cabbage ground, if barley is used as a nurse crop.

### YIELD RECORDS

Alpha Barley averaged 42.9 bushels per acre for seven years grown in several different New York counties. It outyielded all the other improved strains. Beardless and barbless varieties did not yield 3 to 11 bushels as much.

In New Jersey tests at New Brunswick, Alpha averaged 45 bushels per acre, outyielding all others.

**Price**—\$2.50 per bu. of 48 lbs., f.o.b., Cortland, N. Y. Jute bags free. Double sacking 5c per bu. extra. Our seed was grown from certified stock and is unusually nice. (no mustard on our Farm.)

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## Ithacan Oats and Alpha Barley Mixed

An ideal combination for a heavy home grown feed. Both ripen at the same time. Mixture figures about 40% Barley.

**Price**—\$4.90 per cwt., f. o. b., Cortland, N. Y. Bags free.

# NEW 29-3 HYBRID CORN

## Extra Grain in Your Silage



### 29-3 Seed Corn

## SILAGE CORN TRIALS

<i>Variety</i>	<i>No. Trials</i>	<i>Tons Green Wt.</i>	<i>Tons Dry Matter</i>	<i>Lbs. Shell Corn</i>
Cornell No. 11.....	17	15.07	3.85	3037
West Branch Sweepstakes.....	18	19.63	4.26	2597
Lancaster Sure Crop.....	5	19.80	4.13	2483
Eureka.....	18	24.37	4.45	306
<b>29-3 Hybrid.....</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18.50</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>3514</b>

A glance at the above table will show the decided advantage of sowing the new 29-3 corn. It has a wonderful growth— $18\frac{1}{2}$  tons per acre—equivalent to most commercial varieties of corn, besides an inherent ability to give immense yields of dry shelled corn. No other corn can claim so high a percentage of dry matter per acre and shelled corn per acre. With labor so short, why not fill your silo with a corn containing a low percentage of just plain water.

### CERTIFIED SEED

This fine corn is beyond the experimental stage and is fast becoming a very popular variety. Hybrid corn costs a great deal more to develop and produce than open pollinated varieties, but this additional amount is balanced because a bushel of seed goes further (4-5 acres) and yields much more dry matter and corn per acre. The germination is very high.

**Price**—Large Flat, \$7.50 per bu. 56 lbs.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bu. \$3.90 f. o. b. Cortland, N. Y. Large Round, \$4.50 per bu.

## WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES

One of the best varieties for New York State. Yields an enormous amount of dry matter and ears. Thoroughly air dried to give high germination. Maturity—120 days—a little later than 29-3.

Our variety is developed with heavy stalks to prevent lodging. The ears are nearly red and very long.

**Price**—\$4.25 per bu. 56 lbs., f. o. b. Cortland, N. Y.

# Cabbage Seed Specialists





# MANCHU or WILSON SOY BEANS

## FOR SILAGE—OR EMERGENCY HAY CROP

Soy Beans are as high in protein and food value as clover or alfalfa. Corn silage alone is only  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$  protein. You can nearly double the protein content of your silage by planting corn and soy beans together. This combination gives more dry tonnage than corn alone.

## METHODS OF PLANTING

Plant corn so as to have the stalks 9-12 inches apart and at least 3 soy bean plants between each stalk. This takes 6-8 quarts of corn and 10 to 12 quarts of soy beans to the acre. We have experienced no difficulty in growing or harvesting. On long rows when the beans and corn are planted in the same box the beans have the tendency to work to the bottom and plant out first. This may be overcome by using a separate box, or by always putting the corn in first, then adding the soy beans. They will mix sufficiently. Refill at least every 40 rods. *Plant very shallow.* Sometimes the soy beans are sowed with the fertilizer but this may burn them. They should be inoculated. We recommend the Manchu or Wilson varieties to plant in your corn or alone for hay. Put some in this year and watch your cows milk. Soy beans for hay should be sowed at rate of two bushels per acre. This year growers reported bigger corn where soy beans were used than where corn was planted alone. We believe the explanation is that the corn used some of the nitrogen gathered by the beans.

**Prices**—1 bu. \$4.50;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bu. \$2.50. Bags free, f. o. b., Cortland, N. Y.

See page 10 for inoculation.

# SENECA SOY BEANS

Here is the improved yellow variety of soy beans which is proving to be so popular for grain in New York State. The beans mature a little later than Cayugas, grow much taller and yield well. One advantage they have over other varieties is that the beans are higher up on the plants

**Price**—\$4.75 per bu., f. o. b., Cortland, N. Y.—bags included.

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# NEW HYBRID HUSKING CORN

To meet the demand for a heavy yielding early maturing variety of husking corn—adapted to New York State and sections with short growing season, the College of Agriculture has developed HYBRID CORN 34-53. This matures about the same as early Cornell No. 11 but produces more uniform ears and heavier yields.

**Price**—\$7.50 per bu., 1 pk., \$2.00; f. o. b., Cortland, N. Y.

## CORNELL NO. 11

This is the ideal husking corn for most of New York State. For elevation above 1,000 feet this makes a wonderful silage corn. Plant thin and use liberal fertilization. A yellow dent variety originated by our State College.

**Price**—\$4.25 per bu. 56 lbs.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bu. \$2.25, f. o. b., Cortland, N. Y.

# REED'S SEEDS

## Masters' Rapid Plant Setter

The most practical tool for transplanting CABBAGE, TOMATOES, CAULIFLOWER, TOBACCO, SWEET POTATOES, PEPPERS, and all similar plants.

Each plant is set, watered and covered at one operation. There is no stooping or bending over. All the tedious, hard labor of hand setting is done away with. One man can set and water more plants than three can by hand, and EVERY PLANT LIVES.

Time saved with one of these setters more than pays for original cost. The crop is checkrowed, allowing cultivation both ways, giving better market quality without laborious hand weeding.

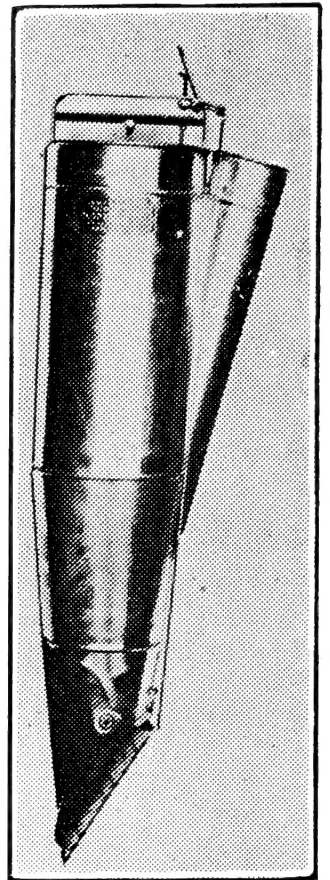
**THIS PRINCIPLE IS THE ONLY CORRECT WAY TO SET PLANTS.** Every nurseryman and gardener will tell you to use exactly this principle in setting out trees and plants.

SEAL THE ROOTS TO THE UNDER SOIL BY THE USE OF WATER, THEN MULCH THE SURFACE TO PREVENT EVAPORATION.

We have set over 20 acres of cabbage a year for many years, using these hand setters entirely.

Plants may be carried in a basket attached to your belt or a strap over your shoulder. This leaves one hand free to drop plants and the other to work the setter. One man can easily average 1,000 plants an hour.

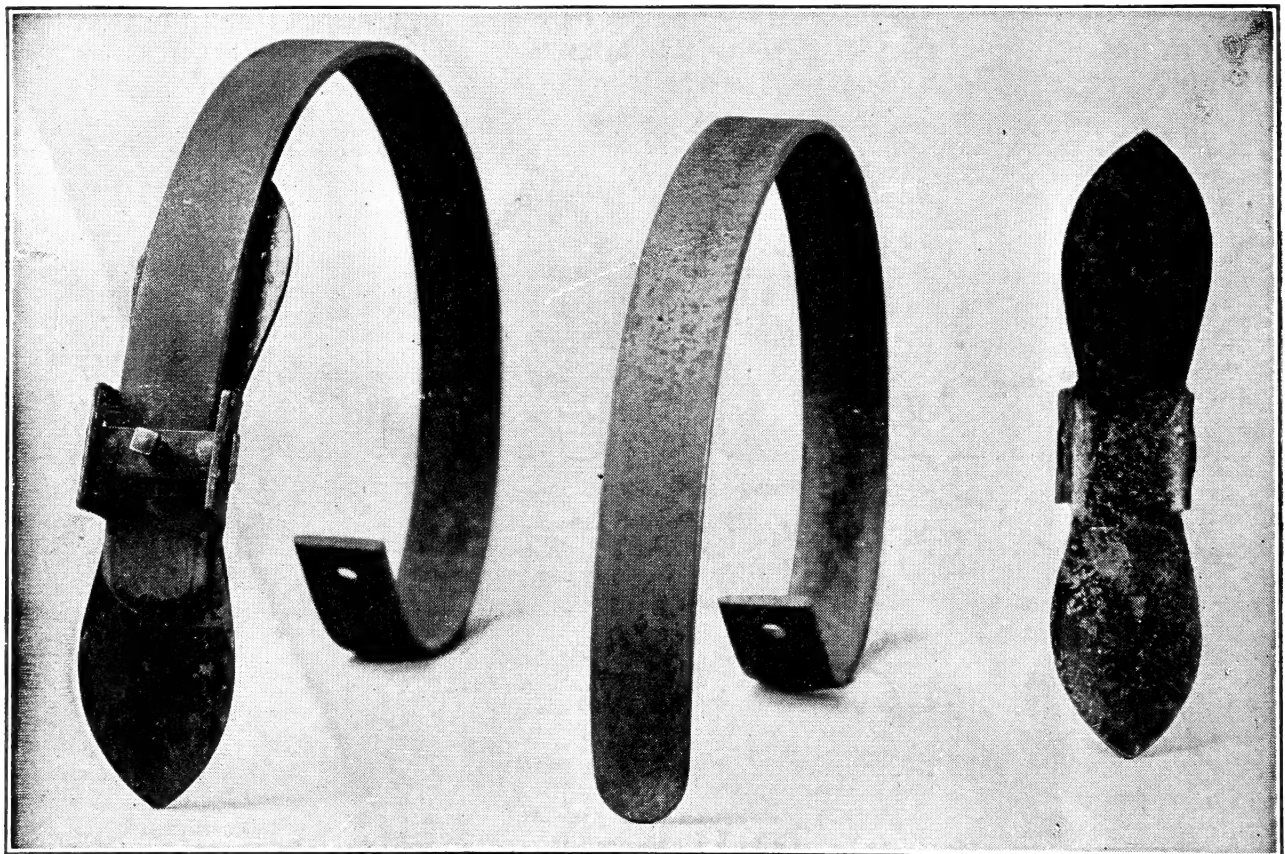
**Price—\$6.50 each Postpaid.**



## STEEL HARROW POINTS

If not, put on a set of our IMPROVED STEEL POINTS and make it as good as new.

**LATELY MADE HEAVIER FOR TRACTOR USE.** Will wear much longer than old style.



**Drag! Drag! Drag! Is the Way to Get Crops.**

**Absolutely guaranteed not to break or come off.** Can be put on in 10 minutes. Simply tighten the set screw until it is snug; then hit a light blow with a hammer to embed set screw into metal. Fit any harrow tooth. Horse drawn or tractor. We have used them for years on both team and tractor harrows. Take our word "**They are no toy.**" **One new reversible point** will wear as long as **two new teeth.** **Price only 40c each, f.o.b. Cortland, N. Y.** Points are mailable; include postage with order. Points weigh 1 lb. each. (**Supply limited.**)